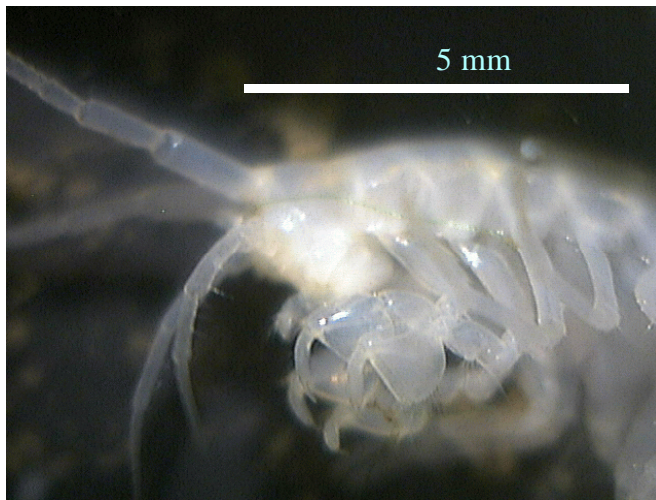


Wimpie 't shrimpie is een Crustacea Amphipoda.

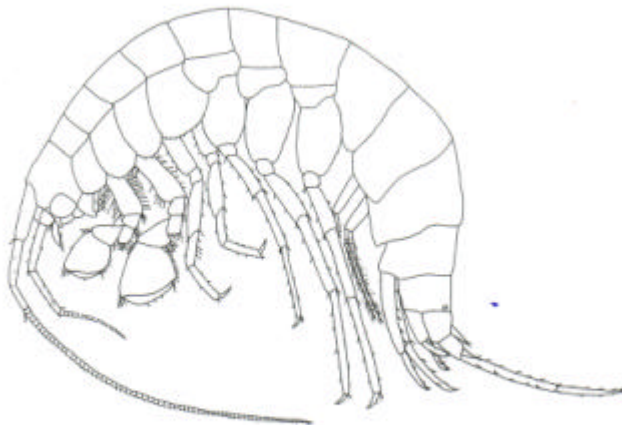


Een blinde grotgarnaal (*Niphargus virei*) uit het grotstelsel Winant, België. Hiernaast staat een foto van de kop en borst van deze garnaal. Karakteristiek zijn de grijphaken aan de van kwartcirkelvormige schijven voorziene 2e en 3e voorpoot.

In de "Encyclopedia of Caves", John Gunn, ISBN 1-57958-399-7 wordt hierover het volgende gezegd:

*Niphargus* inhabit all types of subterranean water and are the most representative of aquatic fauna in France (Figure 2); their ecology and biology have been extensively

studied by the team at Lyon. Thousands of specimens are washed out of the karst through springs during flooding of cave streams, as for example in the karst system of Baget near Moulis; the subterranean aquatic populations are abundant but only a small proportion can be collected in caves.



France: Biospeleology: Figure 2. *Niphargus virei* Chevreux (Niphargidae). Male (30.0 mm).

Several subterranean systems in France have been studied extensively over a long period of time: The "Laboratoire souterrain du CNRS" with its two cave laboratories in the central Pyrenees, at Moulis has been internationally important in bio-speleological study. Since 1952 more than one hundred species from the Pyrenees and also from outside France have been reared in the "cave laboratories. From the 1950s, experiments were carried out on the Slovenian cave salamander *Proteus anguinus*, and Moulis now has the only permanent and reproductive captive population in the world.

Later species studied include a salamander endemic from the Pyrenees; from-, the Crustacea, several species of *Niphargus* (Amphipoda), *Stenasellus* and several

terrestrial Onisciidac (Isopoda), several species of Copepoda: one Mysidacea from Cuba, and the Decapoda: *Troglocaris*; from Arachnid a, four spiders, four Opiliones, one Amblypygi from Cuba; from myriapoda, two Diplopoda from the Pyrenees; and from Insectia. several Collembola, around 14 species of Coleoptera Leptodirinae (*Speonomus* and *Bathysciola* from the Pyrenees, *Closania* and *Drimeotus* from Romania), and one Orthoptera, *Dolichopod*.'

Je kunt een [video filmpje](#) van de levende grotgarnaal openen of downloaden. Het staat op de webpagina. Heel interessant om de kieuwen te bekijken. Ze bestaan uit 3 platen. De twee buitenste kieuwplaten bewegen naar elkaar toe en af. De middelste beweegt tussen de twee buitenste kieuwplaten. Zo wordt het water ververs.

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